WEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

FFICE H. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMEAU STS.

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AMUSENMITS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Uncle Tom's Cabin. BOOADWAY THEATRE Broadway-DOMESTIC ECONO-

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-A MIDSUM NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon-The Carblen-Evening-Uncle Tow's Cabb. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway - A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS - THE IRISH HEREES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Happy Man-Do BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMESE TWINS AND WILD CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WO' DD'S MINSTRELS-Wood's Minstrel Hall, 414 Broad-BU SKLEYS OPERA HOUSE, 581 Broadway-Buck-LEV'S / ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROOPE.

B INVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA . R MENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway - Day and Evoning " MCNOR | BLITZ STUYERANT INSTITUTE, 653 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Pennam's Gipt Ex-

MOPS CHAPEL, 718 Brusdway-Jones' Pantoscope. BRYAN GALLERY OF CRRISTIAN ART-S43 Broad

New York, Sunday, Feb 12, 1854.

The News.

The steamship Africa, which has been out nearly fifteen days from Liverpool, had not arrived at three o'clock this morning. Her news-three days later than that brought by the Pacific-is looked for with feelings of the greatest anxiety, particularly by those of the commercial classes, whose interests are deeply involved in the pro' gress of events at the East. Fortunes are sure to be made and lost among dealers in breadstuffs, provisions and cotton, whatever may be the finale of the Russo-Turkish difficulty be it either a general war or peace, one or the other class must suffer to a considerable extent and bence the intense uneasipess among them. It will be borne in mind that when the Pacific sailed the utmost excitement and confusion existed, in consequence of the numerous conflicting rumors respecting the course that would be pursued by the Czar with regard to the move ments of the allied fleets in the Black Sea, and also from the circulation of a report that an action had taken, or was about taking place between said fleets and the Russian naval forces, numbering some forty vessels, with nearly two thousand guns. The arrival of the Africa will probably set all apprehensions at rest concerning these flying stories. In the mean-time, we elsewhere publish several letters from our London and Paris correspondents, together with various extracts concerning the war question-all which will be found both interesting and instructive.

We are enabled to state, from most undoubted authority, that the report in relation to the very large number of deaths, (over fifty in all,) among the assengers in the Antarctic, is a mistake. An official letter has been received from Lieutenaut Winder, the officer in command of the detachment from the steamer San Francisco taken off by this ship, and he reports but twenty one deaths. The Lieutenaut's letter is dated at Liverpool on the 24th of January.

According to the details of the great fire at New Orleans, which we publish to-day, the loss of life was greater than at first reported. The total number of persons who perished was about forty, of whom twenty-four were slaves on board the steamer Charles Belcher. One pagsenger on board that vessel became frantic in consequence of the loss of his mother and sister, and fatally stabbed himself.

A telegraphic despatch informs us that the steam-ship Georgia which sailed from this port for Aspin wall on the 6th inst., experienced a severe gale on the 9th, and was compelled to put into Norfolk on Fri day to repair damages. The passengers, who are al safe, are reported to have passed resolutions declar ing it as their belief that the steamer was unseaw or thy before she left this city. Upon hearing of the disaster the United States Mail Steamship Company desnatched the Empire City to Norfolk for the purpose of conveying the mails and passengers on the Georgia to Aspinwall. The Empire City was to have sailed for Havana and New Orleans to-morrow. Her place on that route will be supplied by the Poiladel. phia, which will leave on Tuesday. Further accounts of marine disasters are recorded

under the telegraphic and ship news heads, to which

Fortunately neither Congress nor the State Legis lature were in session yesterday, and we are consequently enabled to devote the space usually openpied by the proceedings of these bidies matter of a more varied and interesting character to the ceneral reader than the somewhat dry and prosy debates that have of late taken place in the halls of legislation. The appetites of political readers are, however, properly cared for. They will find much food for reflection in the letter from our correspondent and the numerous extracts we publish from other journals relative to many of the carlous move ments that are daily coming to light at the national capital.

port of the Adjutant-General of the New York State Militia, with the annual report of the State Prison Inspectors, to the House of Assembly at Albany. We have received a copy of each, from which we have extracted the interesting particulars given else-

We to-day publish the report of the Director of the United States Mint relative to the deposits, coinage and business at the principal and various branch mints, from their commencement to the present time. and particularly during the last year. If any evi dence was before wanting of the fact, this report would completely set at rest all doubt in the minds of impartial men of the propriety of establishing a mint in this city. It is an undentable fact that of the fifty-three and nearly one-third millions of dollars in gold deposited in the Philadelphia mint last year, all but a fraction came by sea to and passed through this city, to the great inconvenience, expense and loss of time to the owners. It is not the people of this city who are actual sufferers by this neglect to establish a mint here—it is the hardy miners belonging to the different States of the Union, who are every month arriving here by thousands, and on landing find themselves compelled to either proceed to our sister city with their gold, or sell it at a great sacrifice to avaricious sharpers, great numbers whom have made fortunes within a few years by thus purchasing the hard earnings of men whose necessities obliged them to have cash before they could proceed to their homes in distant parts of th country.

Four hundred and ninety-six persons died in this city during the past week, being an increase of five over the mortality of the previous seven days. The principal causes of death are classified as follows in the report of the City Inspector: - Consumption, 55 a convulsions, 51, of which only three were adults: en up, 19; congestions, 16; dropsies, 25; diarrhori decentery, 19; fevers, 39, of which seventeen were searlet; hooping cough, 10; infirmmations 46; mat, usmus, 16, only four adults; premature births and stillb. Wrs. 44; and smallpox, 57, an incese in the latter of 19 over the previous report. The last pamed leather, me discove seems to have assumed an endemic form this winter, it having spread until abere is scarcely a block in the gity that is get in-

feeted with it. This pest no doubt finds food to prey upon among those who have been once vacci mated, but in whom the virus has run out, as well as among those who have never adopted that pre cautienary measure. Many people labor under the mistaken belief that one inoccalation with the kinepox will preserve them for ever after from the small pox. But this is evidently not the case, for we have of late heard of several instances in which adults have been re-vaccinated with entire success, thus proving, beyond a doubt, that they were previously liable to catch the abominable disease whenever they might have come in contact with it-a thing they ran the risk of doing every hour in the day. The number of children who died during the week was three hundred and forty, being only three less than those who were natives of the United States. Of other countries there were from Ireland, 88; Germany, 37; England, 13; and elsewhere, 15. In order to show how essential cleanliness, pure air, and proper care are to health, it is only necessary to state the t forty deaths occurred in the Sixth ward, forty 6 ve in the Tweifth, sixty in the Seventeenth, and the rtyeight in the Twentieth.

By the arrival of the steamship Isabel at C'arleston we have received an outline of Havana news to the 8th instant, but it contains nothing of political importance. A new secret police had been organized, and it is probable that we shall soon hear of numerous arrests of persons suspected of entertaining principles in opposition to the ruling powers. The removal of the audencia from Puerts Principe caused some excitement there; but the announcement of the apprenticeship system created little sensation in any part of the island. Sugar was in demand, and a large usiness was doing in that steple, but molasses was

carce and high. Freights bad somewhat advanced. We have received files of papers from Costa Rica o the 21st ult., but they are quite useless, all the ews from that and the other Central American States having been published yesterday, in the letter of our Nicaraguan correspondent.

The Pennsylvania Legislature recently passed an act annulling the cherter of the Franklin Canal Company, in consequence of which Gov. Bigler has transmitted a long message to the House relative to the commonwealth taking possession of the company's vailroad. The Governor is strongly in favor of a break of gauge at Erie. The company has declared its intention of contesting this proceeding before the Supreme Court, and here the teatter rests at present. There has been no distarbance at Erie for some days, and the prospect now is that the rioters will remain quiet till after the judicial authorities

bave rendered their decision.

Besides a great variety of interesting matter, to which we have no room to refer perticularly, our pages to-day contain an official statement of the Affairs of the New York Crystal Palace ; full report of the fixth day's proceedings in the Military Court of Inquiry; various lectures; the Commercial and Agricultural resources of Nova Scotia; commercial, religious, political, theatrical and miscellaneous intel-

The People vs. the Speculators at Albany, The issue in this great case, as our readers

are aware, is to be tried on Wednesday. It will then be decided whether, in default of patent extensions, railroad schemes and surplus revenue, the taxable property in this State is to be handed over to the tender mercies of speculators. It is hard to say what the verdict will be. There has been no lack of skill or caution on the part of politicians. The scheme has been long maturing. For years the public pulse has been felt, the enterprise of the mercantile community tickled, the vanity of the people brought to bear on the question. We have been periodically reminded of the grandeur of our canal system, and its fruits upon the greatness of New York. De Witt Clinton's ghost has been time and again evoked from the grave to frown upon the unprincipled faction which steadily opposed the demands of the speculators and politicians. A desperate attempt was once actually made to wrest the money from us in defiance of law, and we were only saved by the conscientious firmness of the Court of Appeals. Taught by their failure in this instance, the Seward party are now once more approaching the summit of their hopes with cautious tread and wary footstep. To believe them, nothing less than the future prospects of this State hang suspended in the balance. If we do not grant the ten willions and a half for which these harpies beg, we are ominously warned that foreign channels of trade will carry off the Western produce, and the whole State will cease to advance. To these pertentous vaticinations are added colof wholesome abuse of those who. like ourselves, venture to make inquiry before we put our hands in our pockets for ten more mil-

Let us for a moment forget the threats and imprecations which avarice and dread of failure suggest to the friends of the loan. Let us took at the plain acknowledged facts, and taking the figures of Mr. McAlpine's admirable report, without the deductions drawn from them, let us see how the case really stands. No one denies that our New York canals constitute one of the noblest works ever projected by man They are a monument of which any country might be proud, and which will hand down the name of De Witt Clinton with honor to the latest posterity. Looking back at this distance of time to the party strife to which the project gave rise, words can hardly express the gratitude we all feel to their originators, or the indigention which we naturally feel at the Van Buren opposition to the "big ditch." Fortunately for us, the latter was baffled, and De Witt Clinton triumphed. The canals were commenced. Cautiously and economically at first, so as to ensure an adequate revenue from the tolls. The spirit of De Witt Clinton pervaded the whole enterprise, and the moment the immense work was completed, twenty-eight years ago, the fruits of his sagacity were apparent. The canals paid handsomely. Traffic flowed to them unbidden. Wealth and plenty abounded on either bank. A moderate rate of tolls had been established, and freights were cheap while the receipts of the canals were highly remunerative. So far New York had every reason to rejoice at the success of the scheme.

But the avarice of the speculators and politicians at Albany had been whetted by the profits made on the contracts for building the canals. Most of them had had a share in these contracts. and when the canals were completed their vocation was gone, and they languished for tresh chances of spoil, so they devised a fresh scheme. They persuaded each other that the tolls were too high. Nothing was to be gained for the public by cutting them down, as produce was sure to go to market by way of the canals, and a reduction in canal tells could hardly affect the price here But the amounts relinquished by the State would go into the pockets of the forwarders; and an arrangement night easily be made with these latter to share the pelf thus placed in their grasp. It was accordingly done. The tolls were reduced. The reductions were small at first; but the politicians acted on the business principle of "small profits and quick returns," and if they helped themselves to small amounts at a time, they repeated the operation frequently. During the last

have been of almost yearly occurrence. To what extent these diminutions may have benefitted trade or the public, the mercantile community can best say; so far as we have been able to judge, their effects have been actually imperceptible, and prices have uniformly been dictated by accounts from abroad. If, however, the reductions were inoperative in attaining the end for which they were outwardly designed, they were not so as regards the revenue of the canals. From 1836 to 1853, the traffic on the canals increased from 1,310,807 tons to 3,863,441 nearly 300 per cent; and during the same period the tolls only increased from \$1,598.455 to \$3,162,190, semewhat less than 200 per cent. The consequence of this was obvious. The canals failed to supply the funds required for their own enlargement and completion, as they would have done if the original rate of tolls had been preserved. This was exactly what the spoilsmen and politicians wanted; and no sooner is the deficiency apparent than they come forward to us with outstretched hand, and beg for ten millions of money to perform a work which the natural revenues of the State would have performed had they left them alone.

Lest we should be accused of exaggeration. we beg to draw public attention to the following table, which has been prepared with the Tills to they sould

Comment and	have been, had ther A	
	Tails actually to	en sio reduction is
Years Tonnage	Lenterf	ZÉMOT 1870.
18361,310,807	1,598,455 48	1,405, 35
18371,171.296	1,325 600 77	1,509, 613
18381,333,011	1,465,275 16	1.722 ,856
18391.435.719	1,655,788 56	1,69 1,255
18401,416.046	1,606,827 28	1,82 5,993
18411 521,661	1,989,686 71	1,4 14,137
18421.236.931	1,797,463 80	1,5/16,148
18431,513,439	1,953,829 08	2,179,903
18441,816,586	2 388,457 34	2,469,817
18451.977.565	2,375,533 43	2,722,413
18462,268,662	2,798,849 76	3,443,972
18472.869,810	3.463,710 26	3,355,472
18482,796,230	3,156,968 38	3,473,675
18492,894 732	3,378,920 18	3,691,940
18503,076,617	3.393,081 37	4,209,278
18513,582,733	3,703,999 34	4,636,129
18523,863,441	3,174,857 49	4,850,000
18534,000 000	3,162,190 14	_

It will thus be seen that, had there been no reductions of the tells, the revenue from the canals would now have amounted to nearly five millions of dollars, and long before this would certainly have supplied the money required for their own completion and enlargement, as well as furnishing a surplus to the public treasury. If they have not done so, the fact is simply due to the fraudulent and selfish schemes of the very men who now ask us for ten millions of money. Shall we crown their efforts with success by giving them the plunder they demand? Shall we recompense their corruption with honor, and reward their peculations with dellars? Shall we make ourselves and our children liable for ten millions of money in order to give a bonus to these political harpies?

Unmistakeable symptoms of a negative response are abroad. That the canals must be mproved as traffic increases, and kept on the footing which the developement of their business demands, no one will deny. But it were better and wiser far to alter the existing tolls to the old rates, and to devote the surplus the canals would then afford to the required works of enlargement, than to increase our indebtedness and expose ourselves to direct taxation in order to feed the politicians at Albany and the specu-

General Pierce's Administration on the Nebraska Question-Apprehended Freach-

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, (hard shell,) at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Thursday evening last. they resolved, among other things, that "considering the violation by the present administration of the pledges under which it came into power-its close affiliation with the anti-slavery agitators of 1848-its wicked and reckless attacks upon the rights of the States-its bold usurpation in using its great central power in controlling the local elections of the sovereign States of New York, Massachusetts and Mississippi, and the unscrupulous abuse of its patronage in removals from and appointments to office, we warn our representatives in Congress against any reliance on the good faith of the administration in supporting our principles contained in the bill for the government of Nebraska and Kausas. Its friendship is inconsistent with its past conduct, and will be found to be more dangerous than its open hostility."

All this is in exact accordance with the views of this journal, as published from time to time since the late astounding discoveries of the free soil antecedents and associations of Gen. Pierce, including the notorious and mysterious · Scarlet Letter" of 1848. There is every reason to fear, from its free soil associations and proclivities, which have so shamelessly been carried out in the spoils policy of the administration, that it will play the traitor against the South upon the Nebraska question, before the question is finally settled in the House of Representatives.

An impression has been created-and within a few days past it has been rapidly gaining, ground-that this Nebraska bill will be defeated in the House by some sort of parliamentary legerdemain, which will be brought to bear upon it, in spite of the previous question. This impression, which was previously vague and unsatisfactory, first assumed something of a tangible shape upon the publication of the correspondence between ex-Senator Clemens of Alabama, known to be a political and personal confident of the President, and John Van Buren, whose influence with the Cabinet and Kitchen Cabinet at Washington is scarcely less than that of W. H. Seward with the free soil Cabinet of Gen. Taylor. Hence, we find that since the appearance of this correspondence the opposition to the Nebraska bill at Washington. and here in New York, have assumed a bolder and more confident air, as if satisfied of some all-powerful allies behind the scenes.

The Washington Union, the special organ of the President and his Cabinet, is no true index of the real position of the administration. It only reflects the Southern side of the pictureit is the South side organ. The Albany Atlas and the New York Evening Post, playing a totally different tune, are, we suspect, the real exponents of the administration policy for the North. The correspondence between Mr. Clemens and John Van Buren, there is reason to believe, was endorsed beforehand, if not by the President himself, by Cushing and Marcy in his behalf, with the view of creating a strong undercurrent against Douglas, his bill, and his Presidential aspirations, and in favor of the New York free soil administration wing of the democratic party. Such a conjunction as this between Mr. Clemens and John Van Euren could hardly be the offspring of anything less than a deliberate consultation with the ruling members of the Kitchen Cabinet. Perhaps that mysterious but all important perfifteen or twenty years, reductions in the tolls | sonage, Paul R. George, could, if so inclined | the lawyers.

throw a fleed of light upon this interesting question. Perhaps John Cochrane may have another scarlet letter or two on the subject. At all events, the intimate relations, political and personal, between the administration and Messrs. Clemens and Van Buren, fully just the conclusion that their correspondence

in some way or other, by authority. But there is another circumstance connected with this business worthy of a passi ag remark: One of our cotemporaries of this city a short while ago vecupied the "const stational platform" upon this Nebraska que Mon; but since it has secured the pap of the 'Cost Office, it has come out indignantly hoe afle to the Senata bill-This looks very much, as if some official influence was at 'the bottem of this sudden transformation. If the Evening Post and the Albany Atlas ar a secretly countenanced by Marcy, Cushing p and the confidential agents of General Pierce. the knows but that our worthy Postmaster may be pleased with the same music? We reiterate, therefore, that the greatest dan-

ger, and perhaps the only danger, to the Nebra ske bill in the House, is treachery from the, administration. If the Cabinet could order de election of Forney and the complete organization of the House from beginning to end-if they could stop the mouth of Mr Cutting, and silence the New York hard shells at every point, by an overwhelming majority-they may surely command a majority upon the Nebraska bill, if they really desire it. But the antecedents of General Pierce, his anti-slavery declarations and resolutions and scarlet letters, from 1846 to 1851 the freesoil elements of his Cabinet, the free soil affiliations here which resulted in the dismissal of Judge Bronson, the Clemens and Van Buren correspondence, and the swaggering tone of the Evening Post and the Albany Atlas. afford the materials for an abiding distrust of the good faith of General Pierce and his Cabinet and his Washington organ, in their adhesion to and alleged advocacy of the new Territorial bill before the Senate. The final result may bear out the Democratic Committee of the Stuyvesant Institute in their declaration that the friendship of the administration in this matter is inconsistent with its past conduct, and more dangerous than its open hostility." We shall

THE MEXICAN TREATY IN THE SENATE.-The Gadsden treaty having gone into the Senate, very great interest is naturally felt among all the multifarious cliques and classes of the Washington spoilsmen respecting the chances of its confirmation. A tremendous lobby influence will be brought to bear upon it. Gen. Davis, the Secretary of War, Gen. Gadsden, Gen. Almonte, Gen. Cushing, Gen. Armstrong, to say nothing of Gen. Pierce and Gen. Santa Anna, have the case in their hands. Besides, it is backed up by the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Company, the Hargous Company, the Garay Company, the Sloo Company, and a large company of miscellaneous outsiders. Five millions go to the settlement of Mexican claimsand fifteen millions for the purpose of setting up Santa Anna in an empire, after the fashion of Faustin Soulouque. Perhaps the Senate may think this treaty pays too much for the whistle-that we get too small a slice of the deserts of Mexico for twenty millions hard cash; and we shouldn't wonder a bit if the thing were to be rejected. It is at best but a stockjobbing concern, and involves a useless, and a more than useless squandering of the spoils.

The true policy of our government towards Santa Anna is to starve him out. Give him no supplies of money, under any pretence whatever, and a revolution will make short work of his dictatorship. Mexican office holders and office seekers are no better than our own. They will revolt if the spoils are not forthcoming in a reasonable time. Hence, if Santa Anna is left to shift for himself, a revolution will soon drive him again out of the country, for the third and last time. With his expulsion the Mexican people, as the last and only alternative of safety, will rise up en masse for annexation to the United States, in the teeth of the Catholic clergy, the only serious impediment to "manifest destiny" by spontaneous combustion. ing the numerous other demands that will be made upon Guthrie's surplus this session, and considering also how prosperously Col. Walker is going ahead in Lower California, it is clearly the policy of the Senate to reject the Gadsden treaty and leave the destiny of Mexico to the solution of Col. Walker and the Mexican people, It is folly to be paying twenty millions for that

which Col. Walker proposes to do free of charge, Perhaps in a very short time there may be a coup d'état in Spain, and a new government that will sell out the island of Cuba for a given sum of money. To meet this possible case, we ought to reserve the whole of the treasury surplus of thirty millions, and let Santa Anna take care of Mexico and himself if he can. We hope, therefore, that the Senate will overrule the feeding policy of Gen. Davis. Gen. Gadsden and other generals, and compel the administratien to fall back upon the policy of saving the treasury surplus to meet the first payment for the island of Cubs.

STARTLING RUMORS FROM THE PHDERAL CITY. -It is ramcred at Washington that the Nebraska bill, like a bull in a china shop, is making a terrible smash up among the Presidential crockery-rumored that the President is in trouble, that Marcy is in trouble, and that the entire Cabinet, and especially the Kitchen Cabinet, is in great trouble. It is also rumored that the trouble is manifesting itself in the Senate and in the House, and that God only knows where it will all end. Some say that there will be a new cast of the Cabinet, upon the hard shell basis, and possibly a new division of the spoils all round. All this, however, is the natural effect of a great principle when brought to bear upon the discordant materials of a Cabinet and its party whose only bond of cohesion is the "cohesive power of the public plunder." We shall have rare sport before the fun is ended.

THE SCARLET LETTER FOUND AT LAST-AL MOST .- Mr. John Cechrane came very near finding the Scarlet Letter yesterday, at ten minutes past twelve-government time. There was the letter, looking very much like it; bu on looking into its contents, it turned out to be a letter recently dated at the White House, giv ing directions how a bad memory was a good thing-on certain occasions. Try the next pigeon hele, John.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL MATCH.-The great match on the constitutional doctrine in the Nebraska question, between Prince John Van Buren and Capt. Isaiah Rynders, is set down for some day next week-certain-but special day not named yet. Bets are high in favor of Rynders. Great excitement among Opp sition to International Copyright.

another column will be found a circular oed by five Philadelphia firms, together with a memorial to the Senate against the proposed copyright treaty. After the sample of Philadelphia honesty and Philadelphia public spirit with which the late Erie disturbance furnished us, no one can be surprised at bearing that these five Philadelphians are out full tilt against the recognition of the rights of anthors. Four out of the five are unknown to fame, and in this instance their obscurity will shield them from the odium naturally attaching to dishonesty. The fifth-and probably the prime mover in the matter-is Mr. A. Hart, late partner of H. C. Carey, whose recent letter on the subject of copyright has so gravely impaired his reputation. He must answer for the whole. With such gentlemen as Messrs. Magarge, Collins, Sherman, and Ducomb, we care not to meddle; they may be highly respectable individuals for aught we know, and possibly have been led into this matter more by stupidity than positive want of principle-but whether they are worth powder and shot may be safely questioned at this distance. Mr. Hart, therefore, we will say, starts with

declining to "discuss the question of the rights of authors." He then goes on to deny their existence by implication; and to argue against their recognition by law This has been the invariable course of the opponents of international copyright. They dare not say out, in a manly way, that they stand up for robbery, like it, thrive on it, and don't want to have it abolished or suppressed. This would hardly serve their purpose; so they 'decline to discuss' the broad merits of the question and take some petty exception to the form in which it is brought up. Mr. Hart, for instance, has gained him a fortune by stealing and pirating the works of British authors. Those conversant with the business can tell how much he made by that one foray on the modern British essayists. A handsome sum. no doubt: and it was only one of his thefts. For ever so many years he has pursued the calling of a literary highwayman; and having, through the imperfections of the law, escaped the penitentiaries and State prisons where other thieves are confined, ranks as a citizen of credit and renown in Philadelphia. It is now proposed to abolish the system of spoliation and rapine on which he and his fellows have thriven so gloriously; and Mr. Hart courteously "declines to discuss" the question. He continues to steal, and begs the Senate to throw no impediments in the way of his "making his little monish;" but "declines to discuss" the merits of theft in the abstract. Over his own signature, in a circular widely distributed throughout the country, Mr. A. Hart tells us that he would rather not say whether he thinks stealing right or wrong. Most cautious Hart! Most worthy citizen!

Mr. Hart calls upon the Senate to suspend its action on the copyright business: and for these reasons. He has "no definite information as to the character and provisions" of the treaty. Two cents invested in a copy of Wednesday's HERALD will obviate this difficulty. He demands that questions involving "the legal rights and affecting the labor and capital of our citizens" ought to be "the subject of ordinary and open legislative action." What "legal" rights will an international copyright affect? Does Mr. Hart think that because he and others have been suffered to pillage foreigners by the wayside for so many years, they have thereby acquired a "legal right" to steal?

The vague allusion to "labor and capital" is explained in a following sentence. " The manufacture of books is a business involving millions of dollars, employing the labor and affording sustenance to thousands of our fellow citizens, whose interests cannot fail to be inuriously affected" by the proposed treaty. Here is a statement of fact on which we join issue directly with Mr. Hart. We deay that the "thousands of our fellow citizens" who "derive sustenance" from "the manufacture of books" will be injured by the treaty. On the contrary, we maintain that they cannot fail to be benefitted by it. Mr. Hart has obviously never heard of Mr. Everett's amendment to the Viewing the subject in this light, and consider- treaty. In his eagerness to preserve his booty, he has overlooked the fact that if the treaty is ratified, all foreign authors will themselves make arrangements with publishers here to have their works reprinted; and republications will be much more frequent than they now are. Unless foreign authors do this, they will derive no benefit from the treaty; and it is surely not reasonable to suppose that they will wantonly neglect to avail themselves of a privilege they have so long sought. Under the present system, no one but the publishers are interested in republishing British works. Under the new one, both authors and publishers would feel a direct interest in encouraging republications: and it can hardly be doubted that more books would be reprinted here, and more work given to the "thousands of our fellow_citizens' whose interests Mr. Hart so benevolently advocates.

This is the only argument the foes of international copyright ever had; our readers are now able to judge of its value. We do not expect to convince Mr. Hart. The mind of the author of the circular and memorial now before us is not to be reached by reasoning. He pleads for

His bargains and his well-won thrift, Which he calls profit and you had as well lecture a stone wall as assail him with logic, or appeal to his sense of principle. A fit type of the old race of publishers, who regarded authors as mere slaves, to be hired at a washerwoman's pittance, and to be thrust back again into their garret when the most had been made of them-who starved some of the noblest men modern times have ever produced, and rattled their carriage wheels by the burial ground that contained the pauper poet's bones-who built them palaces with the profits of books whose writers lay shivering in an almshouse-a fit type, say we, and a lineal descendant of such as these, is Mr. A. Hart of Philadelphia.

How to WRITE LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON .--Our cotemporaries have several valuable correspondents among them at Washington, who have hit upon a cheap and safe plan for authentic news. It is to rehash the editorials and telegraphic despatches of the Herald. For example, the Washington correspondent of the Courier, fully waked up to the fact that there is a treaty with Mexico, is beginning his commentaries upon the subject from the text of the HERALD of some time ago. We shall probably hear, from the same authority, in the course of a week, that there is some opposition to the treaty in the Senate.

Charitable Contributions.

To Jas G. Bennitt Esq. Entron of New York Health—

Dear Sin—Please hand the enclosed dwe dollar bill to
one of the committees for the relief of the sufferers by the
sate fire. Yours, respectfully,

6. J. J.

Marine Affairs.

THE STRAKER BLICK WARRIOR left this port yesterday at on for Havana and Mobile, with sixty nine pa nd a large freight.

THE PACKET SHIP CONSTANTINE -A telegraphic despatch from Button appeared in yesterday's issue, throwing fadoubt upon the safety of the packet ship Consta bound from this port to Liverpool. The Constantine arrived at Belfast Lough, Ireland, on the 13th Jan., having put in there in distress, as published in the Hesain of the 8th instant.

Amendments to the Constitution of Rhode Island.

The following are the proposed amendments to the constitution of Rhode Island.

The following are the proposed amendments to the constitution of Rhode Island, which have passed both branches of the Legislature:

Art 1 No registry tax shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall the payment of such tax, nor the performance of military duty, be required as a qualification for voting.

Art 2 Every person other-size qualified shall be performed to the time of the votice, at least twenty days previous to the time of his votice.

Art 3 It shall not be necessary for the town or ward clerks to keep sad transmit to the General Assembly all have power to pass such laws on the subject as they may de in expedient.

Art 4. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hereafter exclusively exercise the passed of the senate, shall hereafter exclusively exercise the pardeding power, except in cases of impacentment, to the same extent as such power is now exercised by the General Assembly.

Art, 6. All persons having the right to vote for Senator.

ral Assembly.

Art. 5. All persons having the right to vote for Senator
and Representatives in the city of Providence, shall have
the right to vote in the election of the city council of said
city.

Art 6. Whenever any amendment to the constitution shall have passed two separate General Assemblies, as now provided, the hall become a part of the constitution of the State when ratified by a majority of the elector voting thereon at any legal meeting called for the purpose.

Art. 7. Any qualified elector removing from this State, and returning thereto within six years after the date of his removal, shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to vote in the place where he resides, after a residence of six most the therein.

Art 8. Toe Governor, Meutenant Governor Senators, Representatives, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Towaurer shall be elected at the town, city, or ward meetings, to be builded on the fourth Tuesday in March annually. Art 6 Whenever any amendment to the constitution

and to see an entings, to be builtened the fearth ruces, or ward meetings, to be builtened the fearth ruces, March angually.

Art C. There shall be one seemed of the General Assembly bolden angually, commanding on the last Taesday in May, at Newport, and an a journment from the same shall be helden annually at Providence.

Superior Court. General Term.

Before a full Renah.

Fin 1t.—Discusses.—John [Breser against J. hn Lafarge.—Report of referee set atide, with costs to abide
event unless the planniff atipulates to deduce \$500 and
inviest, in which event juggment is affirmed as to residue Charlote Williams w New York and Harlem Railroad Company - lucgment affirmed.
Leuts A Sayre, admir as New York and Harlem Railroad Company - Judgment reversed. Report of referee set asice, and complaint dismissed, with jut costs to either

party.

Lawrence Kennedy vs. New York and Harlen Railroad Company.—Report set saids on payment of the costs of the release and of subsequent proceedings.

Washington R. Nichels vs. Benjamin Romaine, Ex.—Judgment reversed. New trial granted; costs to abide event.

event.

George F Buller as. Thomas J. Powers.—Order appealed from affilmer, with coate.

Oakley Beach vs. Wm. While, et al.—Motion dealed with

Samuel W. Talimadge against Richard Upjohn, &c.—
Judgment set asade for irregularity, with \$10 costs, on
plaintiff's atipulating not to oring any action by reason of
any levy made by execution on the said judgment. Judgment to be entered that plaintiff recover amount of verdiet and the defendants receive their costs. Verticit may
be offset against costs of defendants, and only balance
collected.

objected
John B Auchincless against Eliphalet North, dc—Order of special tem, allowing demorrer, reversed.

In the Mailer of ex Alderman Surfaceant.—An appeal from the decision of Judge Buswith as to the question of costs. Decision reserved.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Besere non Jucge Mitchell.

Fan 11.— In the Matter of Outherine sired and Williamsburg
Farries — In this case the Compitation and obtained an injunction spaints Mr. Hicks, restraining him from sinking
a sollo block at pier N. 55, East viver, and a motion were
rade this day to dissoive the jojunction. Several affidavits of engineers as to the necessity of the solid block
were presented to the Court. Decision reserved.

Wa Forster a distinguished member of the Society of Friends in England, lately oled at a village near Kuozville. Ten, from a violent coid taken while travelling. Mr. Forster was one of a deputation of four who same to this country in Ostober last, charged by the London yearly meeting of the Society of Friends with the duty of delivering to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of all the Southern States, an address which that body had drawn up on the subject of slavery.

Gidden Prior, a soldier of the Reviolution, died on the lat inst., aged about 90 years. He marshed from Connections with the French, and was present at Yorktown with Washington when Convenills surrendered. He has been a resident of Warminster township, Bucks county, Pa., for the last highly of the warm.

Desceration of Trinity Churchyard.

COPY OF A LETTER PROMISS BONOR THE RECORDER TO ALDERMAN FRANCIS, DATED

New York, May 23, 1853.

DEAR Sire—I 64d net receive your note mestioning a
weeting of the Committee of sure of the continue of
Trinity church yard until star the bland in relaxen to
the continue of the continue of the continue of the
painful to me to discover the ronate of the act making to
descrate that holy ground, for there it is a continue of
dead, including relatives, connections, friends and account
of almost ever; family of long standing in our city
ing too, many of those who ded in that straigle, the success
of which established those mighty principles and insistitions of human ifherty from which flow the happiness the
blessings and presperity of this country and its people.

I have not examined the papers connected with the present
application, but should like to do so the moment I can obtain sufficient time from my other duties. I understand that,
it is the same, and, with some 'ew exceptions by the same
eading persons whe to that notive part in the applications
made in 1816 and 1817, which, I believe, in effect, was to
make a street in continuation of Plus street opposites to it,
through Trinity church yard—the north part 55 feet II leohes
wills on Broadway, and 55 feet 5 inches on Trinity place, and
to be continued to Greenwich etters, opposite Albary street,
Broadway and Act of the Stonker of Trinity place, and
to be continued to Greenwich etters, opposite Albary street,
Broadway and Carlos free free or
Broadway and Carlos free free free
Broadway and Carlos free free
Broadway and Carlos free
Broadway a

56 feet wide. The street proposed on its northerly s Breadway, would specified to within 40 feet of street which is 20 feet 1 who wide on Breadway, and it 2 inches on Greenwich street, and, by a diagonal line, be within 65 feet 3 inches of Thages street as Gree Live. tree. The round, as I understand, has been employed as a ceme-tery since 1070 the north part for all denominations—on-firmed by deed from the city in 1703. Originally, that part was a guily about * 10 feet den p; and successive sariases from the citylasi one by successive filling to the preent surface, have been used for interments, until in truth the land chief-lay by the surface of the successive of the surface of the To accemplish the desire of the applicants it would be necessary to remove the remains of a vast number of per-sons.

To accomplise the disire of the applicable it would be necessary to romove the remains of a west number of persons.

I are no advantage in recapitulating the arguments used on the former occasions in this letter, but solicit you to have the chindness to reas the message or vote of Mr. Haveneyer, the Mayor in 1816, made on the 11th of May of that year, and received in the Board of Asciltants, and the report of the committee of the same Board, made on the 221 of March, 1847.

The truth of the views of that committee are new, I think, in some respects realizant. The sale of the gravoyards and contains a respect realizant. The sale of the gravoyards and contains a respect realizant, as a secretary occurs to the city, as the city have a large extent, of what may be results as a secretary occurs of the resultance, have teen and contained to the moral instance which religious worked pears and the sale that we had crime in the lever wards of the city have the and one of their material preventives. The idea, no doubt, has its coponents, but I think symmistion will prove its truth. Besides, i am interested in the message, because I have twenty two relatives and concained by the relative and concentration to the Knowledge and contained the Knowledge and contained the Revolution. A beadsone of one who died in 1771 is yet extract.

their terets, would walk on naturelay night from now Rochells to this city to their church, and return on Monday morning.

The Fracch church in Pins street, to which they once went, and its graveward, have, as well as others, been sold for mone, and the remains of the congregation there interred been there up and carried away.

Generations of this family lie in Trinity churchyard, and its now impracteable to separate their ashes from the arth which myrounds than Such is the case with thousands of others.

One of the family is Peter V Tilyou, who died in 1846, at the age of the the individual of the body spoard of Washington, who, is is said on the entrance of the American army into this city, at the character of the American army into the city, at the character of the American army into the city, at the close of the war, took down the Shithsh and run up the American action, as the spot where is now the corner of Grand atrees and the Bowers, III, when he heart of the application in 1846, before his death, to open the rest through the contextry, remaining the contextry, remaining the contextry, remaining the contextry, remaining the contextry, and additionally the contextry in the contextry, and the property of the capture of the application in 1846, before his death, to open the rest through the would over live to see their here to consider the area through the would over live to see their here to consider the area through the would over live to see their here to consider the dead is a revolution, lying there. The disturbance of the dead is a revolution and linked, as this hem of a mighty nation of the past is, by tradition, relationship and recollection, to nearly all and older families of the city dean with their growther in the superance and inspirations—can it be character the matter. If you will independ on the matter, if you will in-

necessity can warrant its being beaken into?
But envent scene these rue arks; they are involuntarily flaw from men thicking ver the matter. If you will interm me when you shall have vour next meeting, I will entered me when you shall have vour next meeting, I will entered me. When you shall have vour next meeting, I will entered me. The shall have vour next meeting, I will entered me. Should fact to read the shall have vour next meeting, I will entered to be the shall have been shall fact. I will be a shall be shall be the shall be not shall be s

Banvard's Holy Land will be Opened Onco mere, this (Senday) afterneon, at 7% o'clost, a who doorsma, Freegway. These Sabhath evening lettures of Mr. Banvard, revery pyphiar, and deaw crowded houses. Thene y paid-ing of the Nile is or end during the week days, with the great Mindisting.

Premium Planes. - T. Gilbert & Co 's. sianes, with iron frame and circular scale, are the best and met beautiful planes in the werld. Their planes took the menium at the New York Crystal. Palace; their durability and buillanes of tone are unequalled. A full assor most just and buillanes of tone are unequalled. A full assor most just are built of the control of the

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Thomas: sung by the Suchleys: 25c. Bignorse Polts, by M.
G. B. nat efficult but good; 25c. "The Ghostof Uncile Tom;"
seng and chorus, sung by the Hatchinson Family; 25c. Just
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acent for T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium pianos, the agean melodeem with two key beards, and two acts reeds, ande by Good.
man & Baldwin (the only meloscens ee made), and the will
known necket an effect of the Sulfa, and the will
known necket and the Sulfa Sulfa, and the will
guitars, at wholesale of results prices that der's compatible.